Assignment of Particles with Auxiliary Words

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ANNOTATION

This article explains that particle forms a function with auxiliary and connecting words that are close to it in function. The article notes that particle is no exception, since the feature of transition to each other between auxiliary words, performing the function of one of them, is characteristic of all auxiliary words. This is based on the fact that they serve to connect word to word or sentence to sentence, giving them additional meaning. The article also analyzes 4 aspects that combine the auxiliary word with particle in one category: first, both of them help to connect words with words. Only the auxiliary word is subordinate to the word, and particle is equal to; secondly, they both tend to attach meaning; third, in the content and formal structure of the sentence it is combined with the word with which it is syntactically associated, indicating a separate implicit premise; fourth, they differ in that they cannot be a separate part of the sentence in the sentence of which they are a part, and they impart a unique logical meaning, complicating the meaningful structure of the sentence.

KEYWORDS: discourse, communication-relationship, pure and assigned, particle, connecting, auxiliary, attachment, conflict, subtraction, equality, subordination.

In the linguistic system of most peoples of the world, auxiliary vocabulary has been formed, giving additional meaning to independent words and serving to connect them with each other. Such lexical units, which have grammatical meaning, form and function, although they do not have lexical meaning, attract attention from the point of view of imparting emotion, expressiveness, intensity to words and sentences, as well as their syntactic connection. Particle is one of such linguistic units and takes its place among the auxiliary groups of words. This is based on the fact that they serve to connect word to word or sentence to sentence, giving them additional meaning. A.B. Pardaev’s dissertation also provides comments on the auxiliary features of the functional particle and some independent words as discursive words. [9]

Their task is defined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Conjunction</th>
<th>Particle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A noun, pronoun, action noun subordinates the adjective to another independent word only as a control.</td>
<td>Connects independent words, simple and complex parts of sentences, both equal and subordinate clauses.</td>
<td>By giving words additional meaning, it connects words and sentences.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In modern Uzbek there are three groups of auxiliary words, known as auxiliaries, conjunctions and particle. All three of them, depending on the proximity of their grammatical function, are united by the classification of auxiliary words.

Auxiliary, conjunctions and particle words have grammatical form, grammatical meaning and function, but differ from independent words in that they do not have the meaning of atasha, formation and stress, and all three are considered auxiliary words.

So, the term “auxiliary” refers to words that help subordinate a noun, pronoun, action noun, adjective to another independent word. The connection they participate in is the auxiliary control connection. Therefore, auxiliary words are replaced by concordances, because both of them help to connect the subordinate word according to the requirement of the control word, to establish a connection between them. In this regard, auxiliary and connecting adverbs form mutual grammatical synonymy. Auxiliaries are used only with words in the title, appendix, agreement of care and exit. Cannot appear after accusative (-ni) or locative (-da). Words in basic agreement билан, учун, сави, сари, узра, бўйлаб, орқали, каби; words in the indicative agreement билан, учун, устида, ичида, остида, қошида, енида; words in the exit agreement кўра, қараб, яраша, томон; words in the withdrawal agreement may appear before the auxiliary words бўён, бери, кейин, сўнг, олдин, тартиб.

**There are four things that auxiliary has in common with particle:**

**Firstly**, both help to associate words with words. Only auxiliary is a subordinate word, and particle is equal;

**secondly**, they both tend to attach meaning;

**third**, in the content and formal structure of the sentence it is combined with the word with which it is syntactically associated, indicating a separate implicit premise;

**fourth** - they differ in that they cannot be a separate sentence in the sentence of which they are part, and give their own logical meaning, complicating the meaningful structure of the sentence. For example, auxiliaries каби, сингари, янглиғ, чоғли similarity; auxiliaries томон, сари, қараб, қарата direction; auxiliaries кейин, сўнг, олдин, бери, нари, бўён, учун, бушун, илгари, оши, бўйи time; auxiliaries билан, орқали the means; auxiliaries сабабли, туфайли, учун cause and purpose; auxiliaries узра, бўйлаб level; auxiliaries бошлаб, тартиб primary point, auxiliaries бошиқ, бўлак, ўзга, ташқари, қадар subtraction-limiting, кўра, қарақанда, биноан, асосан, бўйиқа, муҳофиз base-source, ҳақида, тўғрисида the theme, ҳолда, қўрқа weight, қарши, қарамай, қарата the state, яраша, ложқ weight, қарши, қарамай, қарасондаги is considered to indicate resistance of auxiliary. Even some of the auxiliaries are ambiguous. For example, only "with" auxiliaries: a) meaning means (to speak into a microphone); b) the meaning of time (read a book in the summer); c) the meaning of the situation (entering the house with joy); g) the meaning of unity (going to the theater with my brother); d) auxiliaries frhemes of b) in the sense of purpose (to come to study); c) in the sense of remuneration (receiving payment for work); d) comes in the sense of a reason (I can’t go because it’s windy).

Apparently, with and for and for auxiliaries Formation of mutual meaning (synonym). Related words such as /like/news (comparison); because of/due to/for (reason); via /s (instrument) is also observed in the grammatical nature and function of auxiliaries.

And the comparison sign characteristic of auxiliaries is also characteristic of particle. This similarity may serve as a basis for considering them as synonyms. For example:
Отаси каби бўйдор йигит.
Йигитнинг бўйдорлиги худди отаси.

In this case, not only the content of the sentence changes, but also the syntactic structure. The first syntactic unit, containing auxiliary, is a complex phrase, and the second syntactic unit, consisting of particle, forms a simple sentence. The first syntactic unit - in a complex phrase, "boy" is defined as the head (head) word, and "tall as a father" is defined as a secondary word.

In the structure of the second syntactic unit - a simple sentence, the word "boy" is used as a demonstrative determiner, height - owner, father - participle.

Based on this, it is also understood that auxiliary can only connect words and form a phrase, while particle can connect fragments of a sentence and form a sentence.

Representing the auxiliary boundary value between objects reminds us of a problem specific to the definition-delimitation type particle:

Featuring auxiliary: “Уни машинамда йўлга қадар чиқариб қўйдим.”
Featuring particle: “Уни машинамда атиги йўлгача чиқариб қўйдим.”

Both of these sentences select “road” as the limit and specify that the action is performed only up to that object and not beyond it. Thus, the value of the limit can be expressed using auxiliary and particle. It is worth noting that auxiliary - after the road word (before the road) with the addition of an exit agreement (before the road), and particle, on the contrary, is presented before the road word with a logical accent and the limiting suffix -, characteristic of nouns. As A. A. Shakhmatov pointed out, auxiliary forms of agreement strengthen, complement, enhance the meaning.[10]

In general, auxiliary and particle play an important role in the formation of speech, both in form and content.

Auxiliary union and particle are closely related and included in the same category. Let's say all three look clean and functional. For example, билан, учун, сари, саийи, каби, янглиг, сингари, узра, туфайли auxiliary usually becomes pure auxiliary, кейин, сўнг, олдида, бош ишда, ёнида, кўра, толон, қараб, бошлаб, etc. are sometimes included in the list auxiliary because they have their own meaning. Because they don't strictly fall into the auxiliary category, as opposed to the pure auxiliary. Their use is more common as part of independent words. When used in the auxiliary function, it means portable.

For example, if it is given “қизининг кошида ўсмаси бор экан”, the word “кошида” refers to the noun. If it is given “мактабимиз кошида катта боғ бор”, the word “кошида” here will be associated as auxiliary. Because “қош” – is the name of one of the organs of the human body (somatism) and refers to the arched hairy layer on top of the skull. But again, it is the front part of some things, the place where it comes out, the bow-shaped flower carved on things like a ring, a necklace - a decoration, in the form of third-person possessive and spatial agreements. (қошига, қошида, қошидан) In the function auxiliary, it also means space relations [8]. It means the presence, location of another object in front of, next to, in the presence of, or in the composition of one object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Conjunction</th>
<th>Particle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>connects word to word</td>
<td>connects word to word</td>
<td>connects word to word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binding function and property of Auxiliary, Conjunction and Particle is shown as follows:
**Conjunction** - performs the task of connecting word to word, sentence to sentence and connected parts.

Accordingly, the connecting words are divided into two:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equal conjunctions</th>
<th>Subjunctive conjunctions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connects together clauses and related clauses with equal parts.</td>
<td>Connects the parts of the following conjunctions through a subordinate-dominant relationship.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a fact that particle has been performing the task of connecting sentence fragments or sentences equally among the connectives. In this sense, they form a function of conjunctions from equal conjunctions and opposition conjunctions, and are recorded as their internal type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features of the use of equal conjunction internal types</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Naming</td>
<td>Content and function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Attachment conjunction</td>
<td>It means an event that happened at one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Contrasting conjunction</td>
<td>Connects words and sentences with opposite meaning. Conjunctions are preceded by a comma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Subjunctive conjunction</td>
<td>Used repeatedly means the reality that happened in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>The naming of the internal types</th>
<th>Appearances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Causative conjunction</td>
<td>чунки, зероки, негаки</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Conditional conjunction</td>
<td>агар, агарда, агарчи, гарчи, баширти, мободо, гарчанд</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Definition conjunction</td>
<td>яъни, (ки, ким)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Purpose conjunction</td>
<td>деб, токи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Conjunction of simile</td>
<td>гўё, гўёки</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conjunctions in modern English are divided into three types according to their meaning and function:

**1. Coordinating Conjunctions.** It is an answer to the same question and connects two or more words or phrases that belong to the same category, have the same syntactic function in the same grammatical form, and sentences with equal parts. For example, **and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet, and/or** are equal conjunctions.

Among them, it is often observed that the conjunction "va", "bilan", "hamda" is directly translated into Uzbek through the words -у, -yu, -да and particle . For example: “Carrie nodded and asked her sister about the neighbourhood” (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 11). – “Керри хўп дегандай бош иргаб кўйди-да, опасидан кўни-кўшниларини суриштира бошлади”. (Т.Д. Бахтикаро Керри, 18).

It is observed that the equivalent conjunction of the verb "nodded and asked" in the original of the quoted sentence is given in the form of "nodded and ... began to inquire", that is, instead of the conjunction and, particles performs the function of the conjunction and connects the clauses expressed by the verb.
If the conjunction connects the possessive parts of the sentence, then the verb must be used in the plural. The sons and daughters are going to park.

Since the but conjunction expresses a contradiction, it is translated into Uzbek through the conjunctions of contradictions such as but, but, but, or the modal word, sometimes -у, -yu, particle: “She wanted to make some reference to their relations upon the train, but was too timid. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 12)”. – “У поездда бирга келишганни тилга олиб ўтмоқчи бўлди-йо, бирок тортинчоклиги йўл кўймади. (Т.Д. Бахтикаро Керри, 19)”.

Since the conjunction yet also expresses a contradiction, it can be translated into Uzbek with particle, among the conjunctions such as but, but, which can be used for this task: “Yet she had applied so often. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 54)”. – “Бирок ҳар кимдан иш сўрайвериб ўлиб бўлди-ту! (Т.Д. Бахтикаро Керри, 74)”.

In English, the conjunction or, used to express the meaning of selection or separation, is represented by conjunctions of separation, such as "yo", "yo", "yokhud", "yoynki" in Uzbek.

Nor is a negative conjunction and is translated into Uzbek through na...na or particle. It is only preceded by the words not or neither. Including: “There were, in the last place, a few good followers, neither rich nor poor, famous, nor yet remarkably successful, with whom he was friendly on the score of good-fellowship. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 36). – “Ниҳоят майхонага тез-тез қадам ранжида қилиб турувчилар орасида бой ҳам, камбагал ҳам бўлмаган, бирок ҳамма танийдиган шох-шукрат бобида омади келмаганлар ҳам бўлиб, Герствуд улар билан чинакам ошначилик қиларди. (Т.Д. Бахтикаро Керри, 51).

If "or" or "nor" connects the possessive clauses of the sentence, the participle is aligned with the possessive clause that is close to it.

So is a conjunction that expresses the result, and this type of conjunction does not exist in the Uzbek language. Therefore, in the process of translation into Uzbek, this word is expressed in the forms "as a result", "thus", "therefore".

“So this was the game, was it? Shut him out and make him pay. Well, by the Lord, that did beat all! (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 184)”. – “Уларнинг ҳунарлари шу экан-да! Уйдан ҳайдаб, пул тўлашга мажбур қилибди-да! Буниси чиндан ҳам ҳаммасидан ошиб тушди-ку! (Т.Д. Бахтикаро Керри, 243)”.

In the Uzbek translation of the quoted sentence, the meaning of the result is preserved, but the words and phrases expressing it are not used. This situation is often observed.

For can be used interchangeably with the Uzbek conjunction "because" or "for", "due to", "caused" conjunction in translation. But it can also be expressed in translation with the suffix from: “Temporarily she gave little thought to Drouet, thinking only of the dignity and grace of her lover and of his consuming affection for her. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 102)”. – “Ҳаёллари маҳбубининг олижаноблиги, кўркамлиги ва бекиёс эҳтироси билан банд бўлғанидан бироз вақт Друэ ҳам эсидан чикаёзди. (Т.Д. Бахтикаро Керри, 140)”.

Conjunctions differ stylistically. An example of this is the conjunctions for and yet. They are rarely used in spoken speech and are used more in formal, bookish written speech.
2. Correlative Conjunctions. In modern English language both . . . and (ва . . . (ҳар иккаласи) / ҳам . . . ҳам); either . . . or (ё . . . ё, ё) not only . . . but also (нафақат . . . балки . . . ҳам), neither . . . nor (на . . . на) are correlative conjunctions. They are repeated before or after equal parts, or between such units. For example: “The entire metropolitan centre possessed a high and mighty air calculated to overawe and abash the common applicant, and to make the gulf between poverty and success seem both wide and deep. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 13)”. – “Нега деганда унинг кўриниши жуда ваҳимали бўлиб, оддий фуқарони танг қолдириш ва камбағаллик билан омад ўртасидаги ўриннинг қанчалик кенг ва чуқурлигини кўрсатиб қўйиш кўзда тутилганди –да. (Т.Д. Бахтиқаро Керри, 22)”. It seems that in the Uzbek translation of this sentence, the conjunction "and" is used in two places and the emphasis "да" is used in one place. It does not include subtractive conjunctions as in the original.

Conjunctions and/or(and/or) indicate that the word that comes after it is added or attached to the previous thought. Although they are not used in formal literary language, they are often used in scientific style.

In the following sentence either . . . The or (or . . . or) pattern is prominent: “A man in his situation who comes, after a long round of worthless or hardening experiences, upon a young, unsophisticated, innocent soul, is apt either to hold aloof, out of a sense of his own remoteness, or to draw near and become fascinated and elated by his discovery. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 95)”. – “Герствуд мавқеидаги кўп йиллар мобайнида ҳеч нарсага арзимайдиган аёллар билан таниш-билиш бўлиб юрган одам ёш, айнимаган, қалби очиқ жувонга дуч келиб колгандан ё икковларининг орасида ер билан осмонча фарқ борилгани фахмлаб ўзини четроққа олади, ё бўлмаса танишганлигидан суюниб кетиб бутун кучи билан унга етишишга интилади. (Т.Д. Бахтиқаро Керри, 130)”. Subjunctive conjunctions served to connect the parts of the quoted sentence.

3. Subordinating Conjunctions. Subordinating conjunctions come at the beginning of subordinate clauses, in front of them, to connect the main and subordinate clauses, and serve to explain and complete the meaning of the main clause. A subordinate clause that begins with a conjunction is not separated as a separate clause. For example: Whenever I see her, she alwayscurtseys and asks me how I do. (Emmaby Jane Austen. Volume I.Chapter I. – Р.4). It is known that in English, connectives are divided into four according to their structure. These are: 1. Simple Conjunctions: and, but, as, or, nor, after, till, that, so, for, hence, yet, since, when, if, lest, while, whether. 2. Derivative Conjunctions: untill, unless, supposing, seeing, provided, because, once, directly, before, consequently. 3. Compound Conjunctions: however, wherever, although, whereas, nevertheless, therefore. 4. Composite Conjunctions: as well as, both . . . and, either . . . or, neither . . . nor, whether . . . or, as . . . as, as . . . so, so . . . as, so . . . that, rather . . . than, such . . . as, in order . . . that, even though, even if, not so . . . as, no sooner . . . than, not only . . . but, the . . . the, no matter . . ., who (when), such . . . that, but that, or else. In the Uzbek language, conjunctions are divided into four types according to their structure and use:

1. Simple conjunctions: ва, хамда, аммо, лекин, бирок, ёки, ёхуд....
2. Repetitive conjunctions: ёё, гоҳ...гоҳ, дам...,дам, бир...бир, хам...хам, на...на....
3. Paired conjunctions: аммо-лекин, ва-лекин....
In English, particles are divided into the following three types according to their structure:

1. Simple: just, still, even, else...
2. Derived: merely, simply, alone...
3. Complex: also.

In Uzbek linguistics, it is observed that the term connecting- particles is also used in relation to "intermediate events" formed by the transition of particles to the connecting rank.[1]

When particles serves to add words to words, with its help, pairs of words are often formed. For example: Она-ю бола – гулу лола. / Она-бола – гул ва лола.

If -u/-yu particles appears between pairs of words in the Latin script, this particles is written separated from the previous name with a hyphen, and no hyphen is placed between the pairs of words. [8] For example: as qor-u yomg‘ir, ota-yu ona, opa-yu singil. In this case, the hyphen refers to the previous word. But in the Cyrillic script, if -u/-yu particles appears between the pairs of words, this particle is added to the previous part and no hyphen is placed between the pairs of words. For example, қору ёмғир, отаю она, опаю сингил.

Phrasal verbs with particle usually appear in three ways:

a) from words with close meaning, belonging to the same category (eg, ошу нон, дўсту ёр, гулу лола);

b) an antonym, i.e., different in form and meaning, but opposite in meaning, and at the same time from the same group of words (for example, якши ёмон, кattaю кичик, ўғилу қиз);

c) synonym, i.e., different in form, but meaningful, from the same group of words (for example, бахту саодат, ошу овқат).

It is clear from the examples that between such pairs, mainly -u / -yu and particle come. But as particle, they do not have the function of loading meaning, but as a connector, they perform the function of bringing two words into an equal relationship, connecting them.

No punctuation marks are used if the above pairs are joined by the conjunctions pure and functional (and, and as – pure, and particle, and conjunctions – functional). For example: тун ва кун, чол ҳамда кампир, ота ҳам она, шоҳ билан гадо ...

-u, -yu, -da and particle, which act as conjunctions, can be used instead of the auxiliary -countable verb. Because auxiliary, which does not have a clear independent meaning, can express the meaning of addition as particle as a unit of the linguistic level.

Pairs used with particles are usually of the same word group:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word group</th>
<th>Uzbek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>олмаю анор, шаҳару қишлоқ...</td>
<td>city and county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>узогу яқин, кантай кичик...</td>
<td>big and small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>боришу келиш, юклагому туширмоқ ...</td>
<td>come and go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>Оку қора, қизилу сариқ</td>
<td>black and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb</td>
<td>эртаю кеч, эртаю индин</td>
<td>early and late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun</td>
<td>сизу бyz, сену мен...</td>
<td>you and me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>учу тўрт, тўрту беш...</td>
<td>three to five</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And particles can be repeated before or at the end of structured clauses. A conjunction is only considered if it comes before organized clauses.

It can be observed that particles in the English language acquire homonymy with other word groups. For example, in modern English almost all particles are homonymous with other word groups, especially with adverbial prepositions and conjunctions. A very small number of particles are non-homogeneous in other words. Examples of this are particles like else, merely, barely, solely. But most form homonyms with the following word groups:

**With adverb:** exactly, simply, too, never, still, just, yet, right;

**With adjective:** even, right, just, only, still;

**With pronoun:** all, either;

**With verb:** still;

**With conjunction:** but;

**With preposition:** but (бирхил).

The following examples show that it is necessary to correctly distinguish between particles, i.e. particles, and adverbs, i.e.:

simply

| I simply do not understand you. (Particle). | He did it quite simply. (Adverb). |

exactly

| He always said exactly what he thought. (Particle) | Уҳамиша айнан (худди ўша) ўйлаган нарсани айтган. (Партикл) |
| She knew exactly what she thought about the others. (Adverb) | Уҳамиша бошқалар ҳақида нима ўйлаганини аник (равишан) биларди. (Равиш) |

too

| She is lazy, too. (Particle) | У дангаса ҳам эди. (Партикл) |
| She is too lazy. (Adverb) | У ўта дангаса. (Равиш) |

just

| You are just the person I need. (Particle) | Сиз менга керак бўлган айнан (худди ўша) одамни. (Партикл) |
| He has just left the room. (Adverb) | У ҳозиргида хонани тарқ этди. (Равиш) |
**never**

| He never looked back, he never hesitated.  
(Particle) | У үзуман өркага қарамады, у үзуман иққиланмади.  
(Партік) |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| I have never been to London.  
(Adverb) | Мен ҳеч қачон Лондонда бўлмaganман.  
(Равиш) |

The following examples show that it is necessary to correctly distinguish between particles, particles and adjectives, i.e. adjectives:

**only**

| I have only two letters to send.  
(Particle) | Менда факат иккита юборадиган хот бор.  
(Партік)|
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| She is the only child in the family.  
(Adjective) | У оиласида ягона фарзанд.(Сифат)|

**just**

| They are just about to leave.  
(Particle) | Улар шунчаки кетмоқчи бўлиб турибди.  
(Партік)|
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| He is a just man.  
(Adjective) | У адолатли киши.  
(Сифат)|

**even**

| I can’t cook. I can’t even boil an egg.  
(Particle) | Мен пишира олмайман. Мен тухумни ҳаттоки қайната олмайман.  
(Партік)|
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| I couldn’t remember those even numbers on the wall.  
(Adjective) | Мендоврдан ўша жуфт сонларни эслай олмадим.  
(Сифат)|

Most English particles are ambiguous. For example, this can be observed in the case of only and just. These words can be both limiting and intensifying particles. In particular, when it appears as a "limiting particle", it can be used with any word group and appear in different places of the sentence. For example, “Only Mary was at home”. In this sentence, it is observed that the particle "only" comes at the beginning of the sentence.

According to L. Tipping, the position of the word only affects the meaning of the sentence. This can be seen in the example of the following sentences:

*Only* Mary passed in French (= no one else passed).

Mary *only* passed in French (= passed but did not get honours).

Mary passed in French *only* (= passed in no other subject).
"Intensifying particle", that is, a particle used in the meaning of strengthening-emphasis, in this case it is used with the conjunction "if" and affects the content of the whole sentence. For example: “If only she were here, I should speak to her now!” – Translation: “Қанийди у шу ерда бўлганида эди, мен у билан хозир гаплашган бўлардим”.

Or one more: “If only I had seen her yesterday, I should have told her everything”. – Translation: “Қанийди мен унинг кўрсатилганда эди, мен унга ҳаммасини айтган бўлар эдим”.

When just occurs as a limiting particle, it is preceded by a number phrase and a number-specific quantifier: “The man gave the boy just 3 dollars”. Or: “He gave me just a little”.

If just occurs as an "Intensifying particle", it implies a predicate and is often used in imperative sentences: “Just listen to me. We were just about to start our journey”.

The particles and conjunctions in English and Uzbek languages show their evidence more vividly in translation. It is noteworthy that in English and Uzbek languages, when particles serves to add words to words, it is often observed that double words are formed with its help. For example, in Uzbek “Она ё бўлса – гулу лола” In his proverb, mother and child, flower and tulip connected personal and object nouns -u, -yu particles as a conjunction "and" which is a type of equal conjunction. A similar grammatical situation can be observed in English. For example, it is written in English by the famous American writer T.Dreiser “Sister Carrie” – “Бахтیқаро Керри” occured “Time and repetition – ah, the wonder of it!”[3] in the part “and” the words "time" (time) and "repetition" (repetition), which are interconnected and united with the help of the conjunction "and" in the Uzbek language, not with the conjunction "va" which can fully correspond to this conjunction "and", but through "-u" which is considered to be its counterpart expressed by: “Вакт тақорийлик – о, накадар зўр қут!”[3] So, the mutual function of the conjunction particle, connecting words of the same category to form pairs of words and coherent fragments is typical for the English and Uzbek languages.

In the passage below, you can see the translation of the English conjunction "and" with the Uzbek "-yu" particle: “Her husband asked a few questions and sat down to read the evening paper”. (Р.10). – “Мистер Гансон бўлса Керридан у -буларни суриштирган бўлди -ю, оқшомги газетани ўқишга тушди”. (Б.17).

In this translation, there are several places different from the original: a) the anthroponym "Mr. Hanson" was deleted by the translator instead of the combination "Her husband" (her husband); b) the phrase "asked a few questions" is given by the phrase "asked a few questions"; c) The verb "sat down" was not reflected in the translation. However, since the original word "and" connects the parts of a compound sentence, it is justified that in the translation it is not replaced by "-yu", which has the same grammatical function in Uzbek. In this place, although "after" conjunction is not used in the original and in the translated text, its place is noticeable before the word "evening”. After all, as they say, "Mr. Ganson inquired first, then went to read the evening newspaper.”

Sometimes it is noticeable that particle is not in the original and is added to the translated text: “In the intuitive graces she was still crude”.(Р.3). Translation: “Нозу карашма бобида унда таржима мутлақо сезилимасди”. (Б.6).

It seems that in reality there is no equivalent of "mincing, manners, flirt" to the word "nozu karashma". And the translator used a pair of words connected by "nozu karashma" particle. As a result, there was a non-existing -enhancing-emphasis particle.
It is often observed that translators express the compound "And yet" through the compound "particle". For example: “And yet she was interested in her charms, quick to understand the keener pleasures of life, ambitious to gain in material things”. (P.3). – Translation: “Шундай бўлса-да, у ўзига караб юрар, хаёт кувончларига багрини очар ва моддий неъматларга зўр бериб интиларди”. (B.6).

The reason for this is that yetsozi in Uzbek can form an alternative with the conjunctions but, in any case, in spite of this, but, but. This opinion can be based on the example of existing English-Uzbek translation dictionaries.[2]

In the Uzbek language, however, but, as the conjunctions "and yet" appear at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence, in English, the corresponding "and yet" combination is sometimes used at the beginning of the sentence, sometimes in the middle of the sentence, as above: “She realised that hers was not to be a round of pleasure, and yet there was something promising in all the material prospect he set forth. (P.5). – “Ўзини кўнгилочар нарсалардан бўлак нарсалар ҳам кутаётганини жуда яхши тушунар, шундай бўлса-да, ҳамроҳи хикоя килаётган нарсаларнинг барида умидвор қилувчи нимадир бор эди”. (B.10).

The word "and" comes with the word "whatever" in the form of "and whatever" and also means non-obstructive. After all, the English word "whatever" means "whatever" in Uzbek. For example: “He was, for the order of intellect represented, attractive, and whatever he had to recommend him, you may be sure was not lost upon Carrie, in this, her first glance. (P.4). – “Шу важдан Керри унга бир қараганда ҳамроҳи хикоя килаётган нарсаларнинг барида умидвор қилувчи нимадир бор эди”. (B.8).

Although the "first glance" combination in the original of this text is not used with particle, in its translation as "at a glance"-particle is used. But this does not have a bad effect on the translation.

In English, the word "and" is often used as a conjunction, just like the Uzbek conjunctions "va", "hamda", "bilan" auxiliary", "-u", "-yu", "-da" and particle. serves to bind as a piece. For example, in the following example, the conjunction "and" connects the verbs "nodded" and "asked": "Carrie nodded and asked her sister about the neighbourhood". (P.11). – “Керри хўп дегандай бош ирғаб қўшниларини суриштира бошлади. (B.18). However, in the translation, the particle "-da" used in its place connects two simple sentences, not connected clauses.

In short, the function of particles and conjunctions in English and Uzbek is sometimes reflected in the translation process. In English, it is noticeable that particles are often replaced by connecting words and become a partner.

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